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Warszawa Poland

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4 April 1957

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New Hungarian mining machinery. Wiadom gorn 12 no.1/2: 29-30 Ja-F '61.

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Development trends of the coal mining industry. Przegl techn 85 no.4: 4 26 Ja '64.

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Technological progress broadens the basis of raw materials for power production and engineering. Przegl techn 85 no.21:1,3 24 My '64.

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The first results of applying new technological methods in forming the coal mining industry. Przegl techn no.50:4,6 16 D '62.

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Work of the Central Designing Bureau of the Coal Industry of the U.S.S.R.
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Hydrotransportation of coal to great distances. Przegl techn [84] no.7:6 17 F '63.

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Means and ways of reducing the production costs of underground coal mining in the U.S.S.R. Przegl techn no.33:4-5 18 Ag '62.

ZEWIERZEJEW, Aleksander, mgr.inz.

The reconstruction of the coal mines in the Donets Basin. Przegl techn no.49:3,4 7 D '60.

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For speedy economic development in the mining industry. Przegl techn no.51:10 21 D '60.

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Economic effectiveness of the application of hydraulic transportation of minerals. Przegl techn 81 no.14:19-20 Ap '60.

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Methods of inducing new mining devices. Przegl techn 86 no.8:9 21 F '65.

ZEYBEL', YE. YA.

244T25

significant lowering of the number of dysentery bacilli in the excrements.

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery Mar 53

"Microbiological Characteristics of Dysentery Cultures," I. I. Volnov, Ye. Ya. Zeybel', Sverdlovsk Inst of Epidemiol and Microbiol and the /Sverdlovsk/ Rayon Sanitation-Bacteriol Lab

"Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol, i Immunobiol" No 3, pp 20-21

The principal factor in the etiology of dysentery in 1951 was formed by bacilli of the Flexner W-type. 32% of the isolated strains were resistant to bacteriophage. Administration of even large quantities of sulfanilamide drugs did not result in any

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ZEYBERLIKH, N.E.

Underground waters of the steppe zone between the Ust-Urt and Emba River. Biul. MOIP Otd. geol. 37 no.6:85-99 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:8)

ZEYBERLIKH, N.E.

Underground waters in the left bank of the middle Or' River. Trudy Inst. geol. i geofiz. AN Kazakh. SSR 1:91-98 '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Or' River (Kazakhstan)--Water, Underground)

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Maximum productivity of wells. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser.geol.nauk no.1:107-112 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

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(Ilek Valley (Kazakhstan)--Wells)

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Conditions governing the formation of the waters of alluvial sediments in the middle Uil Valley. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR Ser.-geol. no.2:67-77 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Uil Valley--Alluvium)

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Formation of Mertvyy Kultuk. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 89 no.4:358-359 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Mertvyy Kultuk (Caspian Sea))

ZEYBERLIKH, N.Ya.

Difference of Upper Cretaceous cross sections in the domes and interdome depressions of the Temir region. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 40 no.2:88-92 Mr-Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

ZEYBIL, V. B.; KHOZINSKIY, V.I.; TSYPKIN, L.B.; PANTELEYEV, N.S.; MAZUROVA, S.M.

"Utilization of a New Diploid Cell Strain Derived from Human Embryo Lung Tissue for the Cultivation of Enteroviruses and Measles-Virus."

Report presented at the Symposium on Biological Standardization, Opatija, Yugoslavia, 24-26 Sep 63.

TATEVOSOV, K.G.; LIPKIND, L.M.; PETROV, V.A.; ZEYDA, N.I.; SLIZHIS, M.U., nauchnyy redaktor; BORSHCHEVSKAYA, S.I., redaktor; RODCHENKO, M.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Smoothly organized work in a machine manufacturing plant; collaboration of the V.M.Molotov Institute of Engineering and Economics in Leningrad with the "Pnevmatika" plant] Organizatsiia ritmichnoi raboty mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda; iz opyta sodruzhestva Leningradskogo inzhenerno-ekonomicheskogo instituta imeni V.M.Molotova s zavodom "Pnevmatika" [Leningrad] Lenizdat, 1956. 175 p. (MLRA 10:7)
(Efficiency, Industrial)

ZEYDAN, Selim

Geothermal characteristics of the Tuymazy oil field. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no.12:29-34 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. Gubkina.

ANPILOGOV, A.P.; GALYAVICH, A.Sh.; ZEYDAN, Selim

Change in field-geophysical characteristics in the case of drilling in, and the development of, producing beds. Trudy MINKHiGP no.50:252-259 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

ZEYDAN, Selim

Estimating the residual oil saturation of beds beyond the oil-potential boundary and its effect on the accuracy of the determination of porosity by the resistance method. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.2:11-13 '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika I.M. Gubkina.

ZEYDAN, Selium

Geophysical methods for the investigation of wells in the United Arab Republic as illustrated by the investigation of the Bakr oil field. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.8:19-24 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.

STAROSEL'SKIY, Aleksandr L'vovich; ZEYDE, B.B., red.

[Scheme for determining the order of the results of slide rule calculations] Skhema dlia opredeleniia poriadka rezul'tata pri vychisleniiakh na logarifmicheskoi lineike. Moskva, Izd-vo "Lesnaia promyshlennost'," 1964. 8 p. (MIRA 18:4)

STAROSEL'SKIY, Aleksandr L'vovich; ZEYDE, B.B., red.

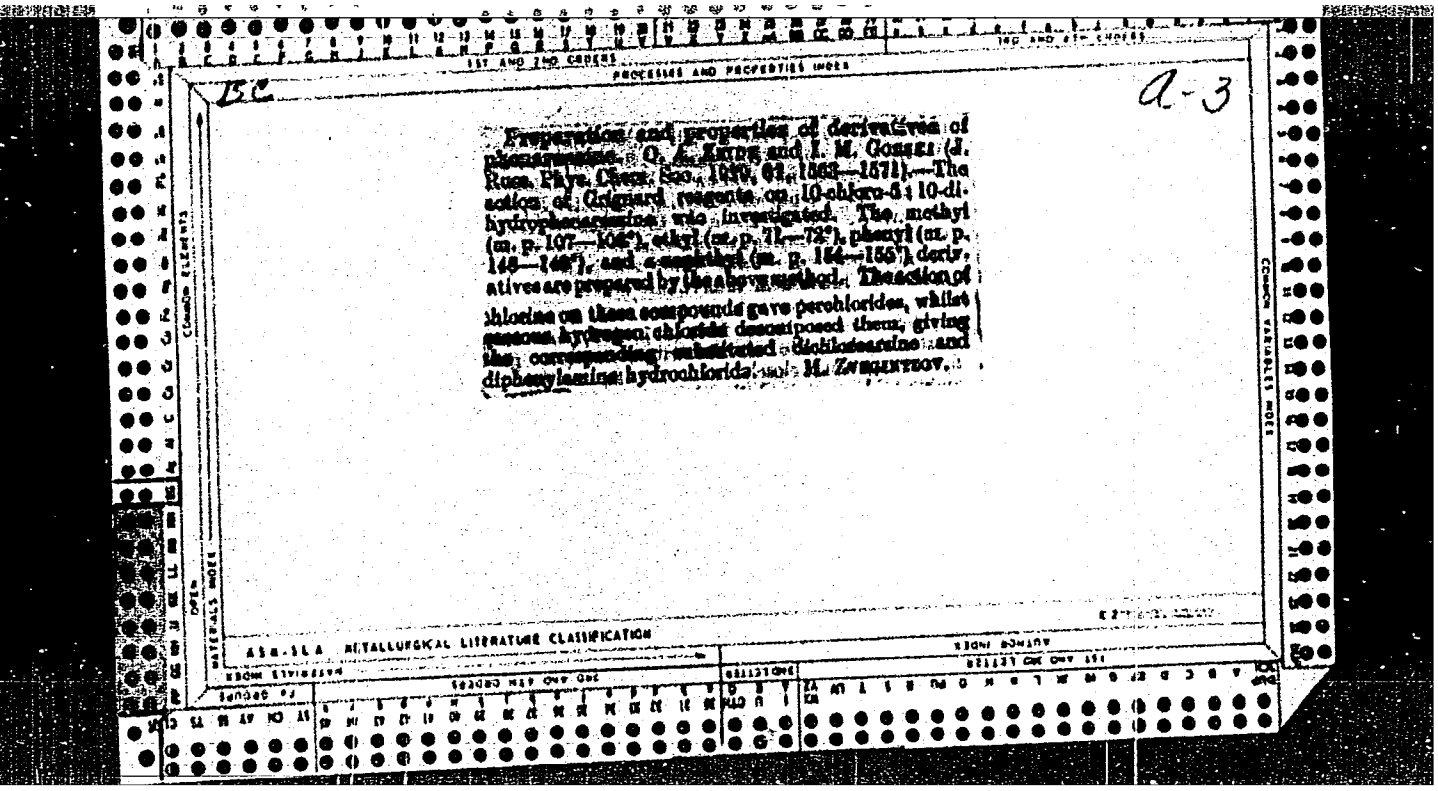
[Guide for slide rule computations by a combined method] Spravochnik dlia vychisleniia na logarifmicheskoi lineike kombinirovannym metodom. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost', 1964. 20 p. (MIRA 17:11)

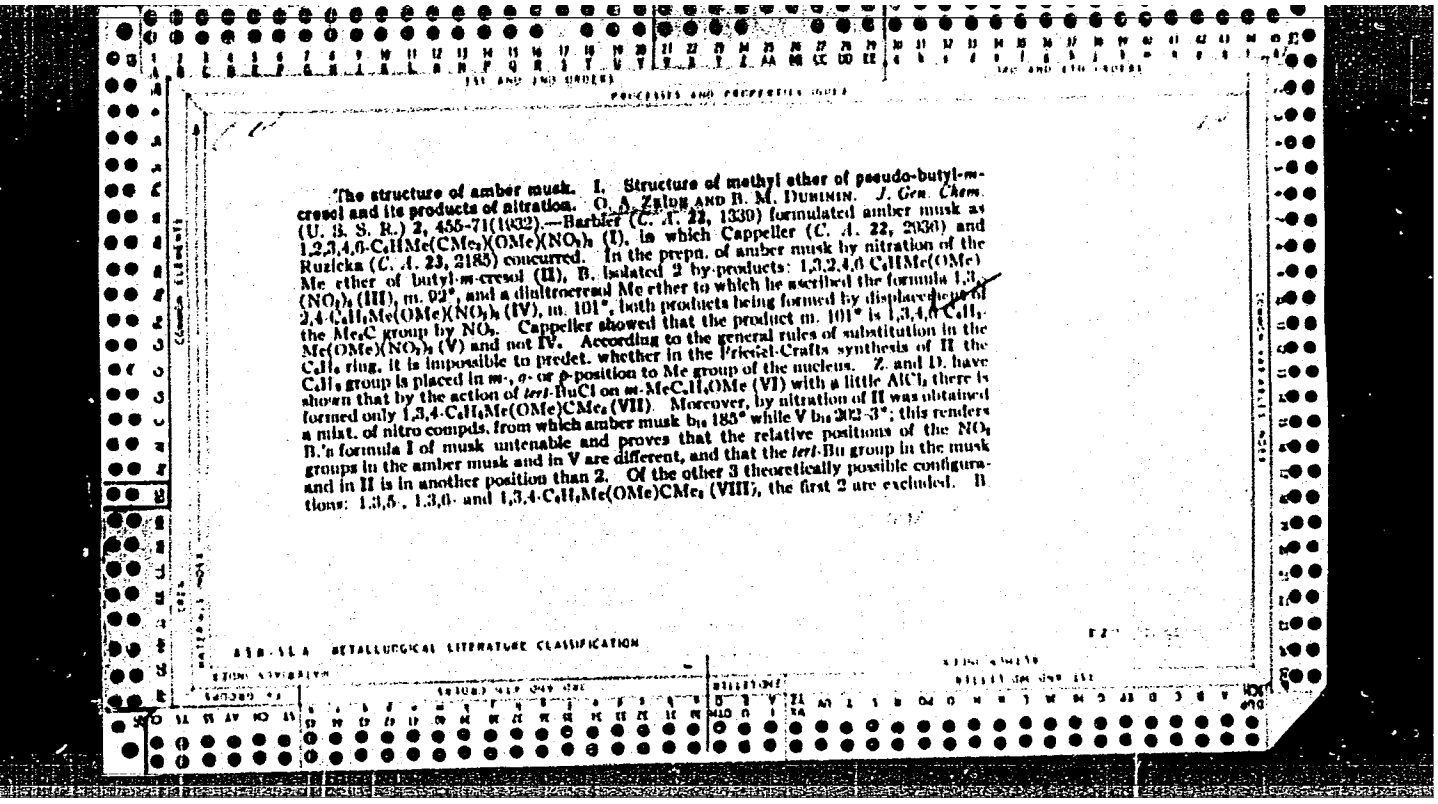
ZEYDE, L.I., inzh.

Erecting bridge supports on caissonless foundations. Avt. dor. 21 no.5:7-8 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Bridges, Concrete)

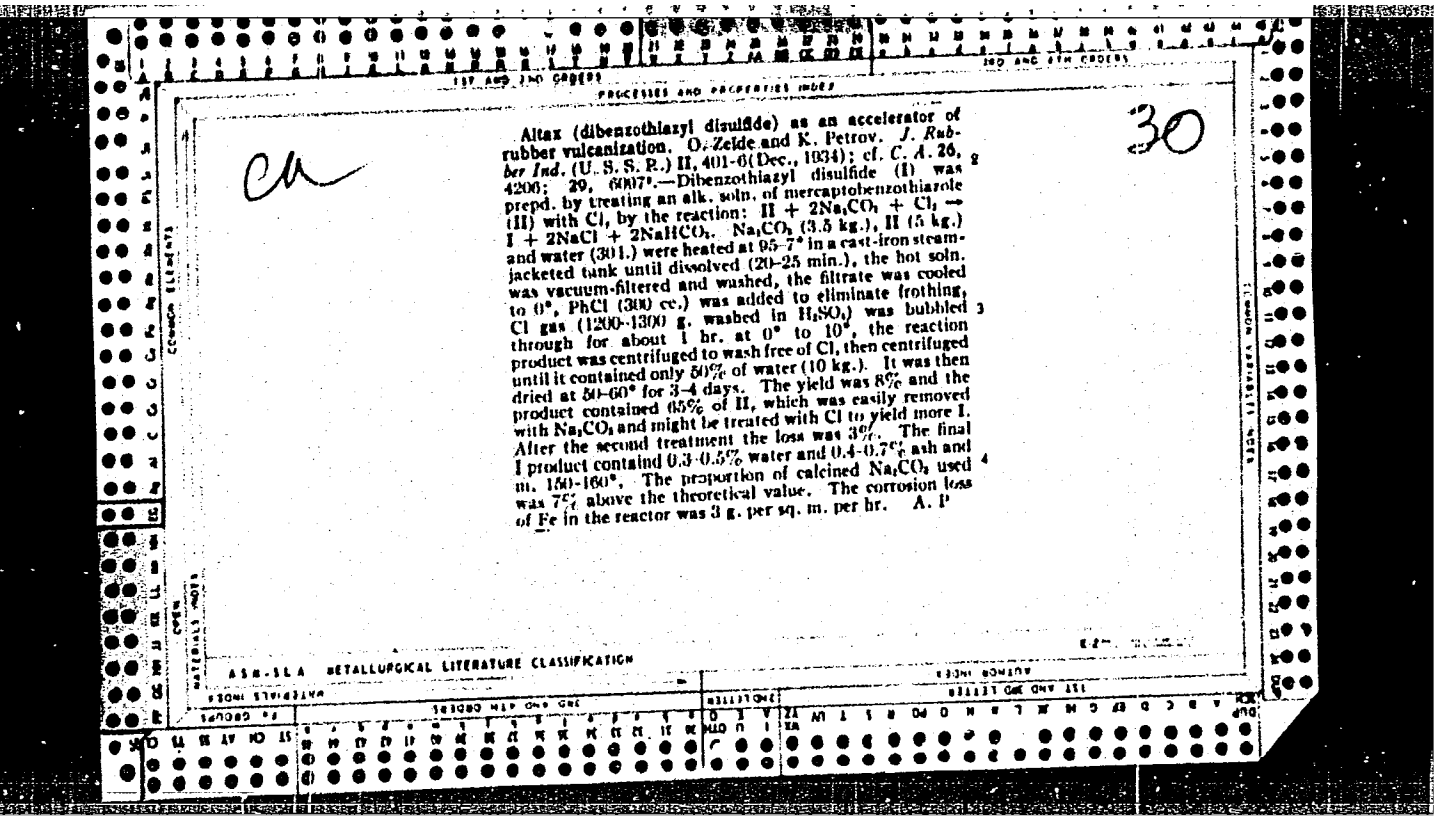
ZEYDE,L.I., inzhener; VASIL'YEV,L.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SOKURENKO,Ye.A., inzhener

Deep foundations for bridge supports made of reinforced concrete envelope-piles. Transp.stroi.5 no.5:4-8 Jl'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Bridges--Foundations and piers) (Piling (Civil engineering))

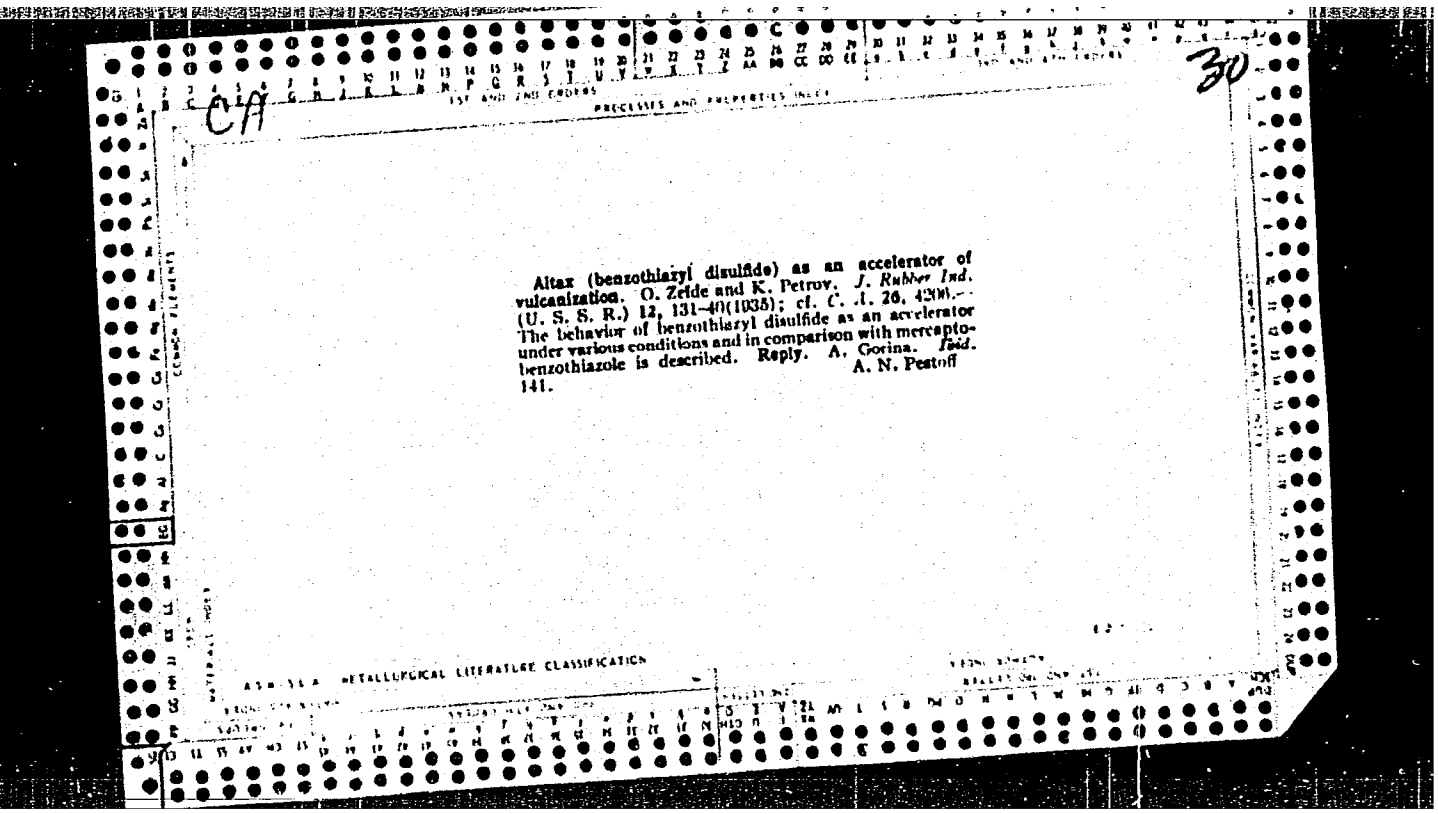




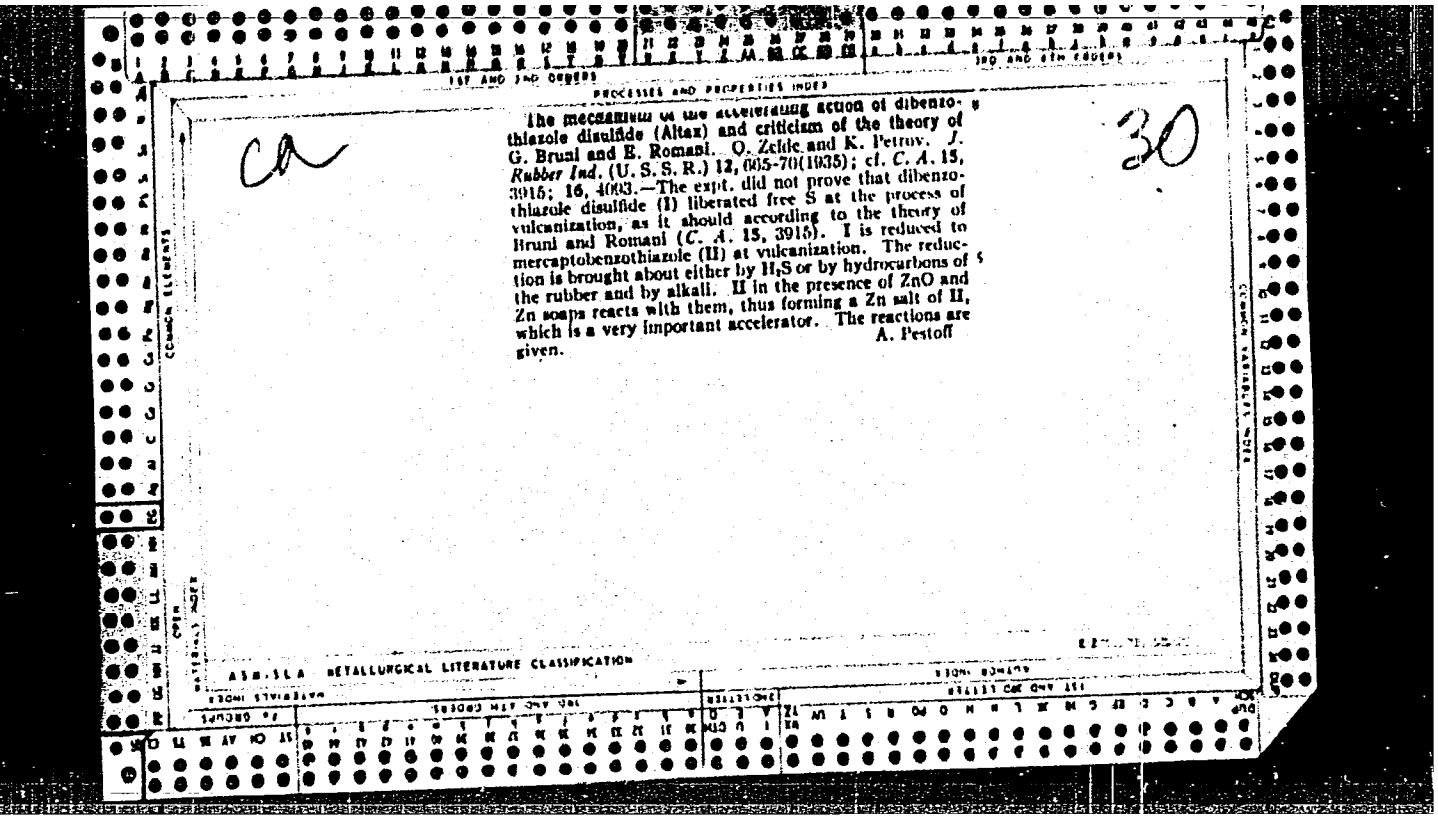
The structure of amber musk. I. Structure of methyl ether of pseudo-butyl-*m*-cresol and its products of nitration. O. A. Zalos and B. M. Dubinin. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 2, 455-71(1932).—Barbier (*C. A.* 22, 1330) formulated amber musk as 1,2,3,4,6-$C_6HMe(CMe_3)(OMe)(NO_2)_2$ (I), in which Cappeller (*C. A.* 22, 2030) and Ruzicka (*C. A.* 23, 2185) concurred. In the prepn. of amber musk by nitration of the Me ether of butyl-*m*-cresol (II), B. isolated 2 by-products: 1,3,2,4,6 $C_6HMe(OMe)(NO_2)_3$ (III), m. 92°, and a dinitrocresol Me ether to which he ascribed the formula 1,3,2,4-$C_6H_2Me(OMe)(NO_2)_2$ (IV), m. 101°, both products being formed by displacement of the Me_3C group by NO_2. Cappeller showed that the product m. 101° is 1,3,4,6 $C_6H_2Me(OMe)(NO_2)_2$ (V) and not IV. According to the general rules of substitution in the C_6H_6 ring, it is impossible to predet. whether in the Friedel-Crafts synthesis of II the C_4H_9 group is placed in *m*-, *o*- or *p*-position to Me group of the nucleus. Z. and D. have shown that by the action of *tert*-BuCl on *m*-MeC_6H_4OMe (VI) with a little $AlCl_3$ there is formed only 1,3,4-$C_6H_3Me(OMe)CMe_3$ (VII). Moreover, by nitration of II was obtained a mixt. of nitro compds. from which amber musk b$_{16}$ 185° while V b$_{16}$ 302-3°; this renders B.'s formula I of musk untenable and proves that the relative positions of the NO_2 groups in the amber musk and in V are different, and that the *tert*-Bu group in the musk and in II is in another position than 2. Of the other 3 theoretically possible configurations: 1,3,5-, 1,3,6- and 1,3,4-$C_6H_3Me(OMe)CMe_3$ (VIII), the first 2 are excluded. B.



Altax (dibenzothiazyl disulfide) as an accelerator of rubber vulcanization. O. Zelde and K. Petrov. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) II, 401-6(Dec., 1934); cf. *C. A.* 26, 4206; 29, 6007⁹.—Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (I) was prepd. by treating an alk. soln. of mercaptobenzothiazole (II) with Cl, by the reaction: $II + 2Na_2CO_3 + Cl_2 \rightarrow I + 2NaCl + 2NaHCO_3$. Na_2CO_3 (3.5 kg.), II (5 kg.) and water (30 l.) were heated at 95–7° in a cast-iron steam-jacketed tank until dissolved (20–25 min.), the hot soln. was vacuum-filtered and washed, the filtrate was cooled to 0°, PhCl (300 cc.) was added to eliminate frothing, Cl gas (1200–1300 g. washed in H_2SO_4) was bubbled through for about 1 hr. at 0° to 10°, the reaction product was centrifuged to wash free of Cl, then centrifuged until it contained only 50% of water (10 kg.). It was then dried at 50–60° for 3–4 days. The yield was 8% and the product contained 65% of II, which was easily removed with Na_2CO_3 and might be treated with Cl to yield more I. After the second treatment the loss was 3%. The final I product containd 0.3–0.5% water and 0.4–0.7% ash and m. 150–160°. The proportion of calcined Na_2CO_3 used was 7% above the theoretical value. The corrosion loss of Fe in the reactor was 3 g. per sq. m. per hr. A. P



Altax (benzothiazyl disulfide) as an accelerator of vulcanization. O. Zelde and K. Petrov. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 131–40(1935); cf. C. A. 26, 4200.—The behavior of benzothiazyl disulfide as an accelerator under various conditions and in comparison with mercaptobenzothiazole is described. Reply. A. Gorina. *Ibid.* 141. A. N. Pestoff

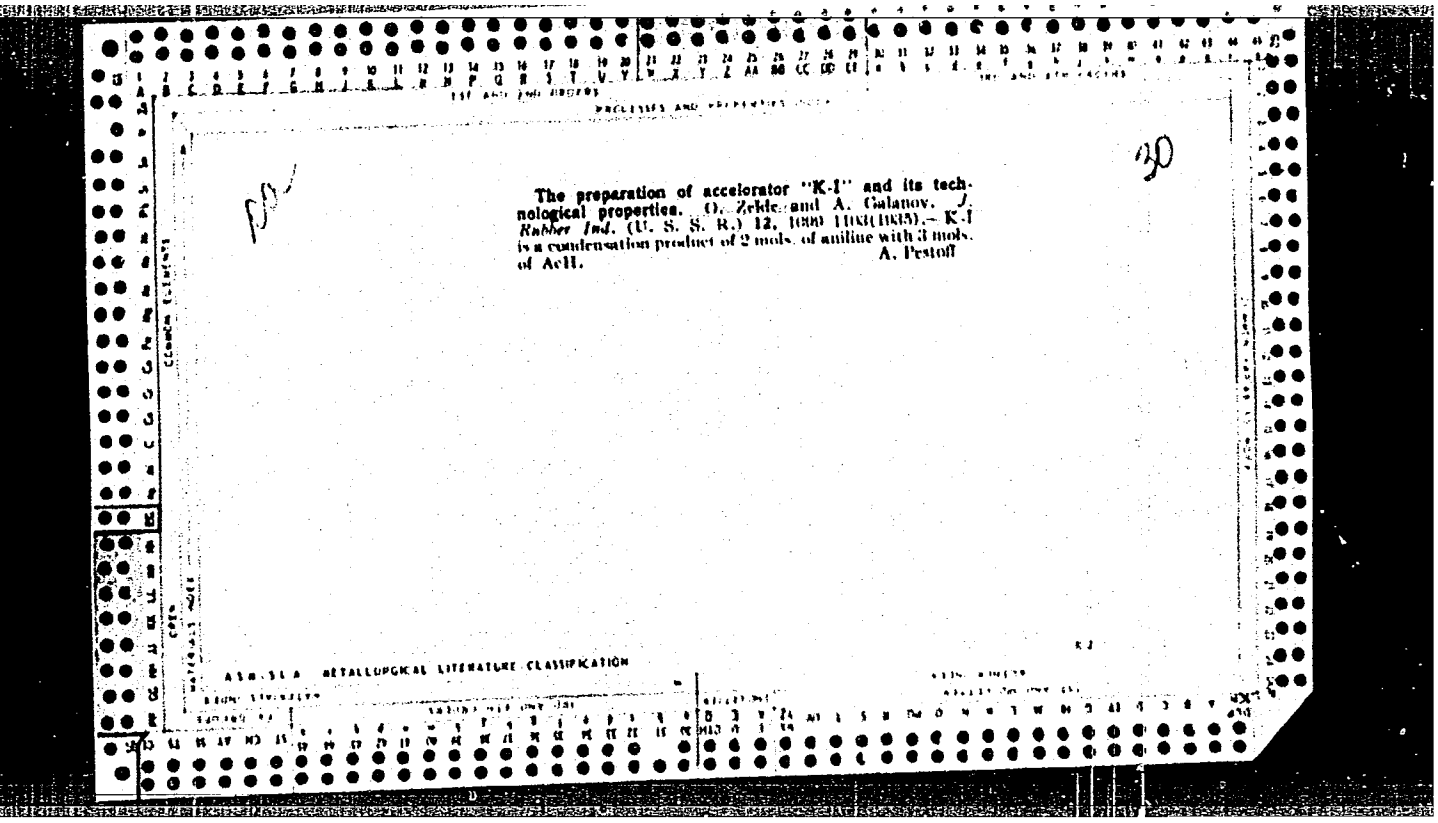


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

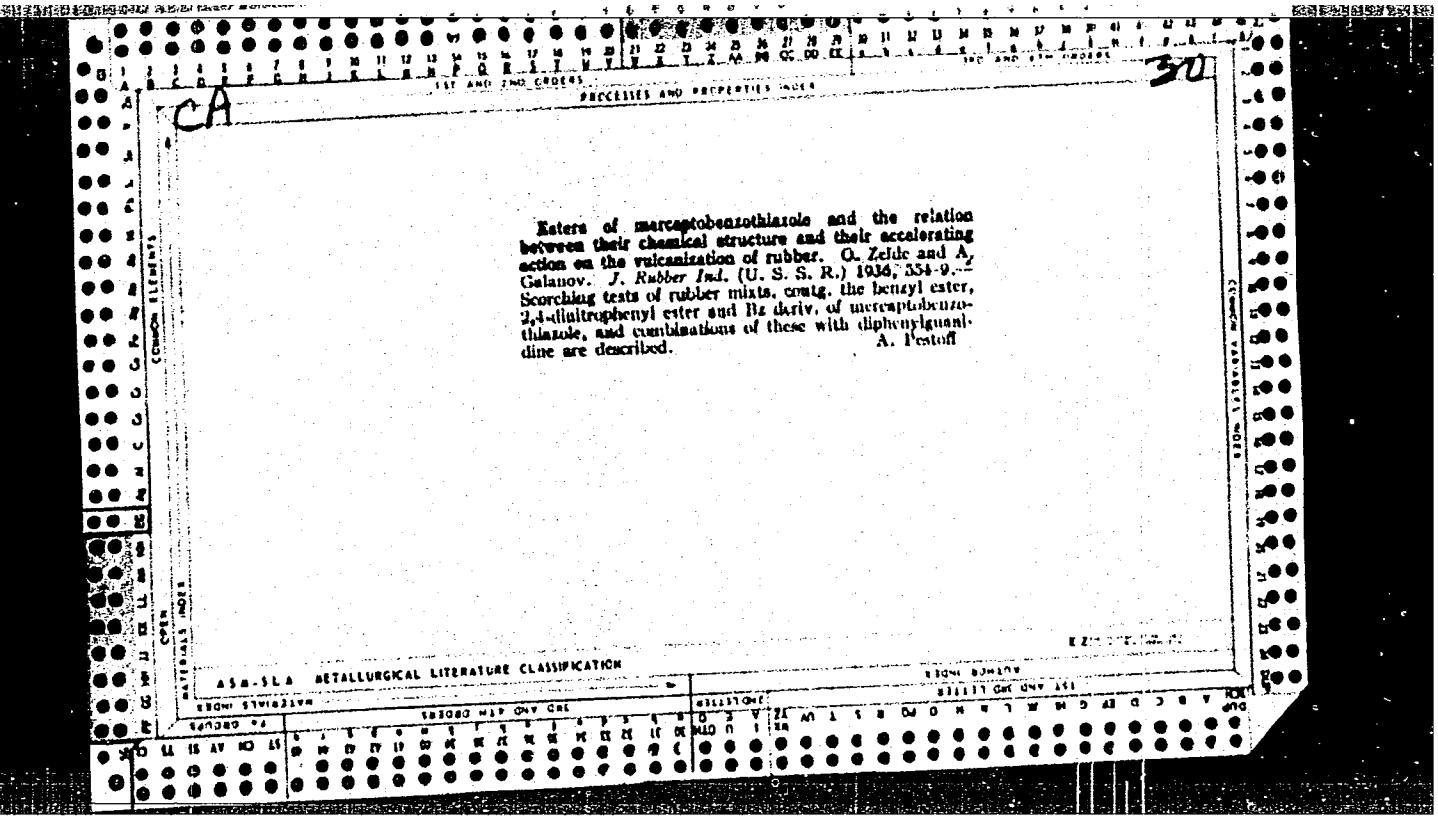
The mechanism of the accelerating action of dibenzothiazole disulfide (Altax) and criticism of the theory of G. Bruni and E. Romani. O. Zelic and K. Petrov. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 605-70(1935); cf. *C. A.* 15, 3915; 16, 4093.—The expt. did not prove that dibenzothiazole disulfide (I) liberated free S at the process of vulcanization, as it should according to the theory of Bruni and Romani (*C. A.* 15, 3915). I is reduced to mercaptobenzothiazole (II) at vulcanization. The reduction is brought about either by H_2S or by hydrocarbons of the rubber and by alkali. II in the presence of ZnO and Zn soaps reacts with them, thus forming a Zn salt of II, which is a very important accelerator. The reactions are given.

A. Pestoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The preparation of accelerator "K-1" and its technological properties. O. Zekle and A. Galanov. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 1080 1083(1935).— K-1 is a condensation product of 2 mols. of aniline with 3 mols. of AcH.
A. Pestoff



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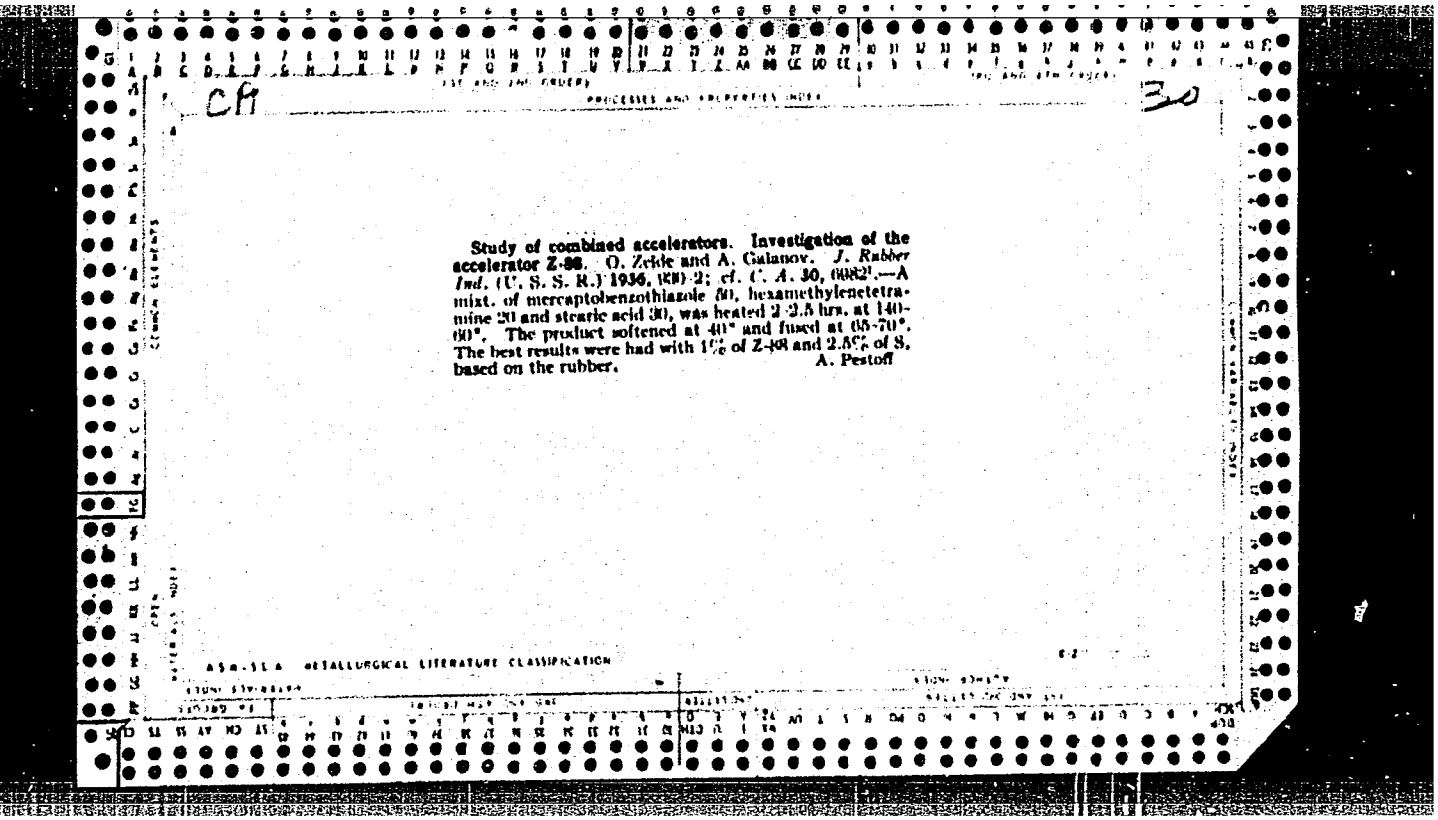
Esters of mercaptobenzothiazole and the relation between their chemical structure and their accelerating action on the vulcanization of rubber. O. Zelde and A. Galanov. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 1936, 354-9.—Scorching tests of rubber mixts. contg. the benzyl ester, 2,4-dinitrophenyl ester and Bz deriv. of mercaptobenzothiazole, and combinations of these with diphenylguanidine are described.

A. Pestoff



CA

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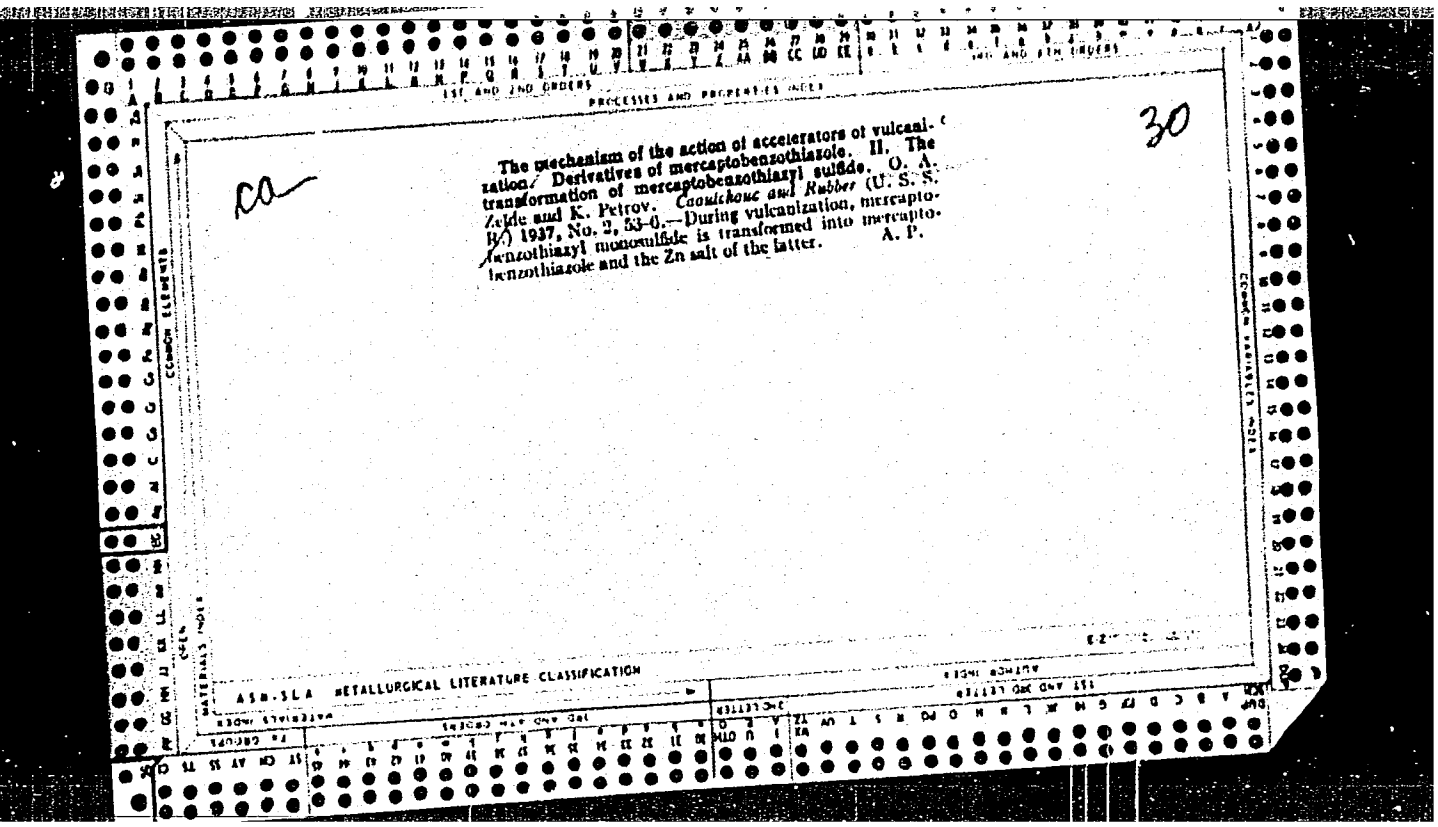
Study of combined accelerators. Investigation of the accelerator Z-88. O. Zelde and A. Galanov. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 1936, (8) 2; *cf. C. A.* 30, 6082¹.—A mixt. of mercaptobenzothiazole 50, hexamethylenetetramine 20 and stearic acid 30, was heated 2–2.5 hrs. at 140–60°. The product softened at 40° and fused at 65–70°. The best results were had with 1% of Z-88 and 2.5% of S, based on the rubber.
A. Pestoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The mechanism of the action of accelerators of vulcanization. Derivatives of mercaptobenzothiazole. II. The transformation of mercaptobenzothiazyl sulfide. O. A. Zalde and K. Petrov. *Caoutchouc and Rubber* (U. S. S. R.) 1937, No. 2, 53–6.—During vulcanization, mercaptobenzothiazyl monosulfide is transformed into mercaptobenzothiazole and the Zn salt of the latter. A. P.

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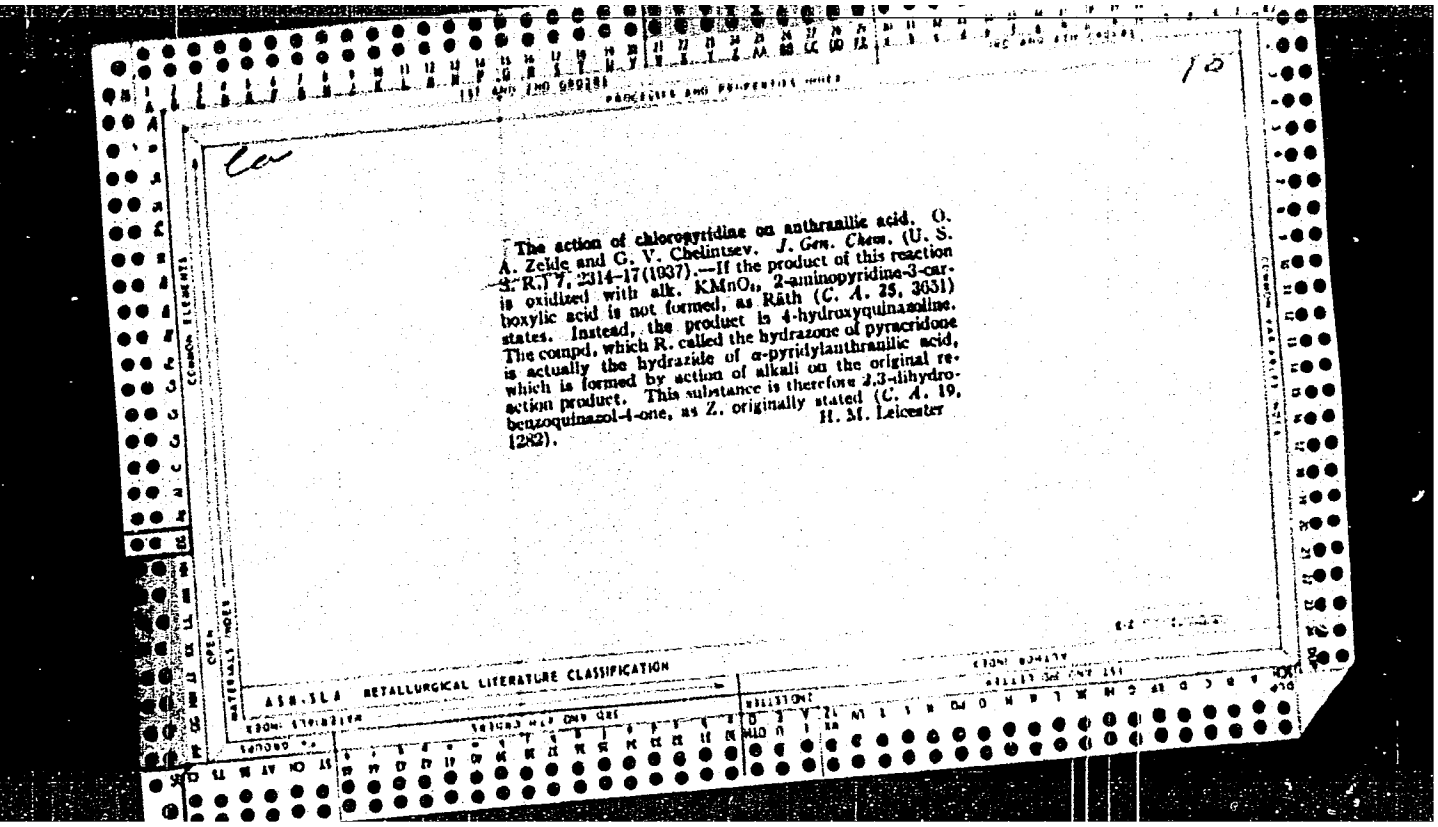
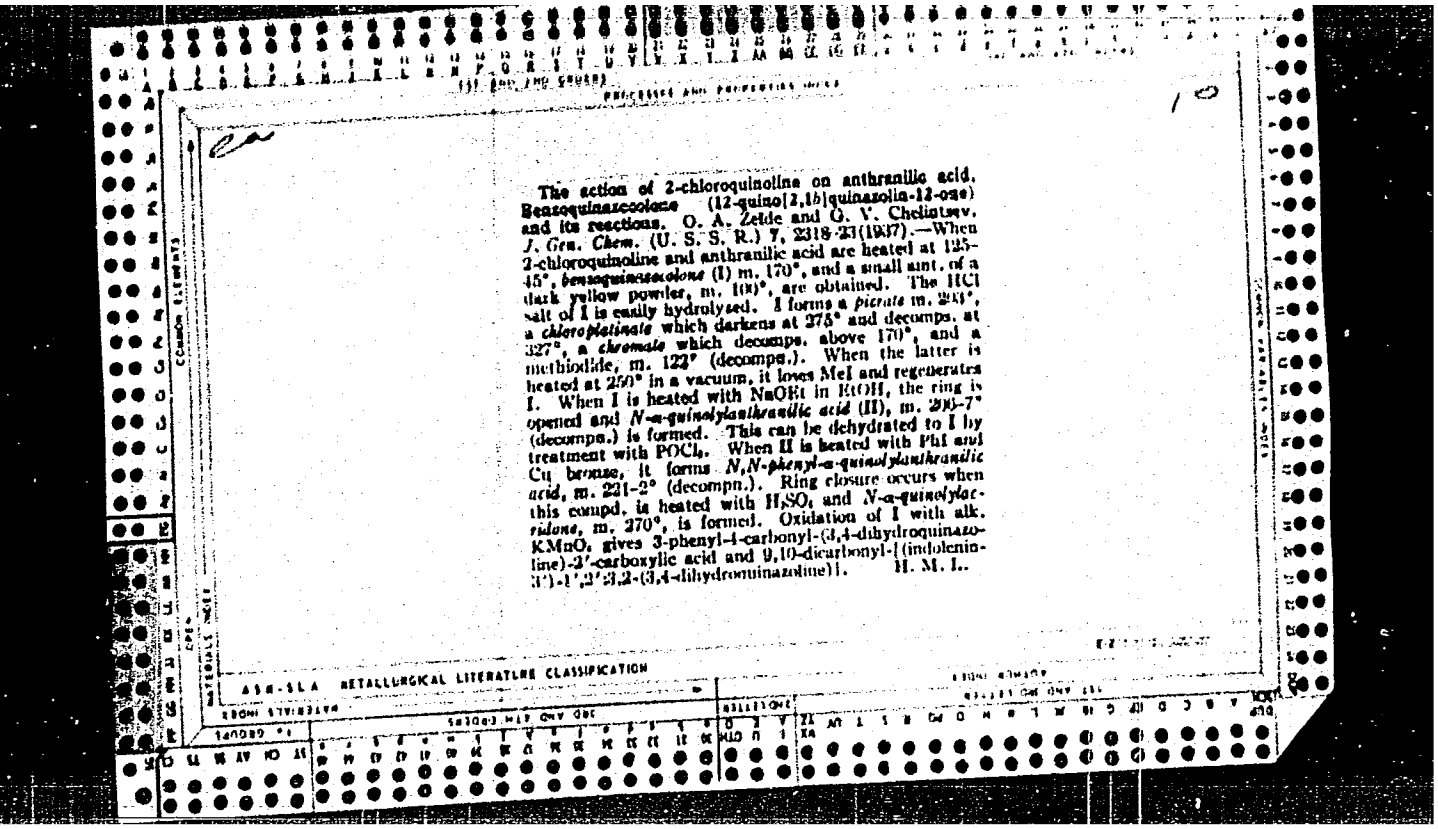
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The action of chloropyridine on anthranilic acid. O. A. Zelde and G. V. Chelintsev. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 2314–17 (1937).—If the product of this reaction is oxidized with alk. $KMnO_4$, 2-aminopyridine-3-carboxylic acid is not formed, as Räth (*C. A.* 25, 3631) states. Instead, the product is 4-hydroxyquinazoline. The compd. which R. called the hydrazone of pyracridone is actually the hydrazide of α-pyridylanthranilic acid, which is formed by action of alkali on the original reaction product. This substance is therefore 2,3-dihydrobenzoquinazol-4-one, as Z. originally stated (*C. A.* 19, 1282). H. M. Leicester



The action of 2-chloroquinoline on anthranilic acid. **Benzoquinazocolone** (12-quino[2,1*b*]quinazolin-12-one) and its reactions. O. A. Zelde and G. V. Chelintsev. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) **7**, 2318-23(1937).—When 2-chloroquinoline and anthranilic acid are heated at 125-45°, *benzoquinazocolone* (I) m. 170°, and a small amt. of a dark yellow powder, m. 100°, are obtained. The HCl salt of I is easily hydrolysed. I forms a *picrate* m. 241°, a *chloroplatinate* which darkens at 275° and decomps. at 327°, a *chromate* which decomps. above 170°, and a methiodide, m. 122° (decomps.). When the latter is heated at 250° in a vacuum, it loses MeI and regenerates I. When I is heated with NaOEt in EtOH, the ring is opened and *N-α-quinolylanthranilic acid* (II), m. 200-7° (decomps.) is formed. This can be dehydrated to I by treatment with $POCl_3$. When II is heated with PhI and Cu bronze, it forms *N,N-phenyl-α-quinolylanthranilic acid*, m. 221-2° (decompn.). Ring closure occurs when this compd. is heated with H_2SO_4 and *N-α-quinolylacrilone*, m. 270°, is formed. Oxidation of I with alk. $KMnO_4$ gives 3-phenyl-4-carbonyl-(3,4-dihydroquinazoline)-2'-carboxylic acid and 9,10-dicarbonyl-[(indolenin-3')-1',2'3,2-(3,4-dihydroquinazoline)]. H. M. L.

ZEYDE, O.A.; SHERLIN, S.M.; BRUKER, A.B.

Interaction of n-halophenylhydrazines with arsenic acid. Zhur.ob. khim. 28 no.9:2404-2407 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Arsenic acid) (Hydrazine)

SOV/96-59-7-4/26

AUTHOR: Zeydel', K.G. (Engineer)

TITLE: Automatic Signalling Equipment to Indicate Exhaustion of H-cationite and Weak-base Anionite Filters in Demineralising-installations (Avtomaticheskiye signalizatory istoshcheniya H-kationitovykh i slaboosnovnykh anionitovykh fil'trov obessolivayushchikh ustan.vok)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 14-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes equipment that gives a signal when H-cationite and weak-base anionite filters are exhausted. The equipment permits considerable reduction of manual chemical control of water purification. The apparatus is based on comparison of the electrical conductivity of filtrates of ion-exchange filters contained in two identical cells connected in an a.c. bridge circuit. The

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ionic conductivity of the hydrogen ion is about seven times greater than that of the sodium ion. As an H-filter becomes exhausted, its working layer of material is gradually displaced downwards. At the instant of exhaustion, sodium ions commence to pass into the filtrate, so reducing the acidity and conductivity of the treated water. The reference cell contains correctly-treated water and so the resistance of both cells is approximately the same until the filter becomes exhausted. Formulae are given for calculation of the resistances of the bridge arms. It is shown that the magnitude of the signal is directly proportional to the amount of sodium ions passing through the filter and inversely proportional to the acidity of the H-cation-treated water. The device that signals exhaustion of the weak-base anionite filter is actuated by the increase in electrical conductivity of the filtrate that occurs when strong mineral acids commence to pass through as the anionite is exhausted. The general principle is the same as before but different

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formulae are given for calculating the resistances of the bridge arms. A circuit diagram of the instrument is given in Figure 1 and its operation is explained. An electronic relay is connected across the bridge diagonal. The comparator cells are made of transparent plastic and contain stainless steel electrodes; the cell construction is illustrated in the cross-sectional drawing shown in Figure 2. There must be continuous flow of water through both cells whilst the instrument is operating. The reference cell may be supplied with water either from a portable ionite filter, as shown in Figure 3, or from a lower tapping in the main filter, as shown in Figure 4. Both methods have their advantages but the former can be used only when the main filters are allowed to operate until about 0.5 - 3 mg/litre of sodium ions are allowed

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to leak through. If the H-filters are regenerated when the sodium ion content is 0.1 - 0.3 mg.equiv/litre, as in complete demineralisation of the water, the use of a portable filter is unsuitable because small temperature variations or changes in the salt content of the water may give false signals. In this case it is best to compare the conductivities of filtrates tapped at a certain height in the filter and from the bottom. This double-tapping method can also be used for signalling exhaustion of weak-base anionite filters; in this case the upper tapping may be located 50 mm above the bottom of the anionite. The instrument was tested at two power stations having filters 3 metres diameter charged with anionite grade AN-2F. At one station the anionite filters operated on the partial demineralisation system, so that there were appreciable quantities of sodium ion in the filtrate from the H-filters. The anionite filters were regenerated with soda ash. The properties of the water to be treated are tabulated. The test results are plotted in Figure 8 which gives a graph of the signal, as a function of the amount of acid passing

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through. At the other power station the anionite filters operated on the total demineralisation system; the test results are plotted in Figure 6. In making tests on H-filters the questions studied were: the relationship between the signal and the amount of sodium-ion passing; the influence of the salt content of the raw water on the value of the signal caused by inclusion of sodium; and the dynamics of exhaustion of H-cationite along the height of the filter at the instant when sodium ions commenced to pass into the filtrate. This last point was studied in order to determine the best height for taking the sample for the reference cell. The tests were made on a large laboratory-type H-filter, 50 mm diameter, loaded with cationite to a height of 1 500 mm. The experimental procedure is described; the test results are plotted in

Automatic Signalling Equipment to Indicate Exhaustion of H-cationite and Weak-base Anionite Filters in Demineralising-installations

Figure 7 to show the relation between the value of the signal and the height of sampling with various salt concentrations in the raw water at the instant when sodium ions commenced to pass through the filter. It is concluded that when the H-filter is exhausted the magnitude of the signal corresponding to passage of sodium ions into the cell depends only on the height from which the sample is taken; it is practically independent of the salt content of the rawwater. If the sample is taken at a height of 350 mm from the bottom, the instrument gives a reliable signal of filter exhaustion when the sodium ion content reaches 0.2 - 0.3 mg.equiv/litre. The signalling equipment was also tested on full-scale H-filters which were passing 1.5 - 2 mg.equiv/litre sodium ions. The test results are given in Figure 8. Additional tests showed that 10% variation in supply voltage did not cause appreciable errors and a temperature difference on one cell of 2.6°C gave an error of 0.1 mg.equiv/litre. It is concluded that the signalling equipment is suitable for indicating exhaustion of H-cationite and weak-base anionite filters. The method of making two tappings in the filter

Automatic Signalling Equipment to Indicate Exhaustion of H-cationite and Weak-base Anionite Filters in Demineralising-installations

is usually best. However, the portable filter method may be used if the H-filter is allowed to pass a considerable quantity of sodium ions and the salt content of the raw water is constant. The signalling device for weak-base anionite filters gives a reliable signal with free acid contents of 0 - 0.1 mg.equiv/litre when a portable absorber is used, as shown in Figure 3. The internal tapping method may also be applied in this case, but then the capacity of the absorbent is not fully used. There are 8 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vostochnyy filial VTI (Eastern Branch of the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute)

ZEYDEL', K.G.

S/102/60/000/002/007/008/XX
D251/D304

AUTHORS: Zeydel', K.K. (L'viv), and Kuntsevych, V.M. (Kyyiv)

TITLE: The use of an extremal regulator for the automatic dosage of lime in chemical water-purifiers

PERIODICAL: Avtomatyka, no. 2, 1960, 76-80

TEXT: The authors propose a new principle for automatic lime regulation which they claim will guarantee an optimum liming regime with variable hardness of the water. The principle is based on the automatic maintenance of minimum electrical conductivity in the water with the help of an extremal regulator using a conductometric sensor. The theoretical bases of the method are the chemical reactions

$$Ca(HCO_3)_2 + Ca(OH)_2 \rightarrow 2Ca\downarrow CO_3 + 2H_2O$$

$$CO_2 + Ca(OH)_2 \rightarrow Ca\downarrow CO_3 + H_2O.$$

The conductivity varies

Card 1/2

The use of an extremal ...

in direct proportion to the number of OH^- and Ca^{++} ions, hence minimum conductivity implies maximum precipitation. There are two basic schemes of regulation. In the first the extremal regulator is applied to the direct variation in the loss of lime. This scheme has certain faults which, the authors claim, are avoided in the combination-type scheme. This latter scheme is illustrated in a figure. The authors claim that with this combination-type apparatus a liming regime close to the optimum may be maintained. Engineer B.K. Svetal'skiy and Senior Mechanic V.V. Korochins'kiy participated in work on the regulator. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1960

Card 2/2

ZEYDEL', K.G., inzh.

Device for controlling and registering the ammonia content in steam and feed-water condensate. Energetik 9 no.9:33-36 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Feed water) (Ammonia)

ZEYDEL', K.G., inzh.

pH value of saltless water. Elek.sta. 29 no.8:81-82 Ag '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

(Feed water) (Hydrogen-ion concentration)

ZEYDEL', K.G., inzh.

Automatic control of the dosing of a coagulant by means of electric conductivity impulses. Energetik 12 no.5:17-18 My '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

ZEYDEL'MAN, F.R.; OGLEZNEV, A.K.

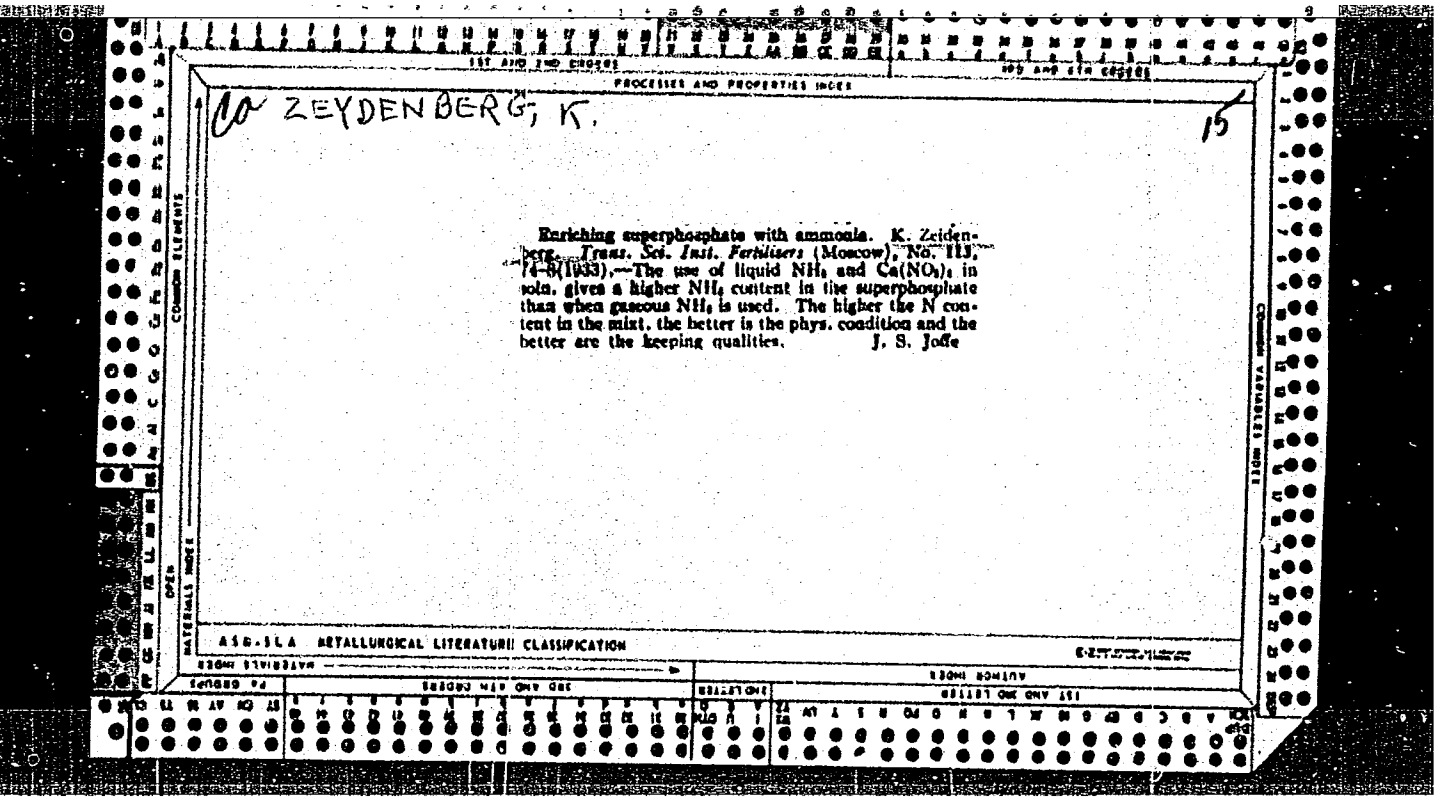
Change in the chemical characteristics of turf-Podzolic soils due to gleying. Pochvovedenie no.5:1-12 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Respublikanskiy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu vodokhozyaystvennogo i meliorativnogo stroitel'stva RSFSR.

ZEYDENBERG, B. S. Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Development of Quantitative Methods for Determination of Sulfite-Cellulose Liquors and Gelatin in Copper Electrolytic Baths." Moscow Inst of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 13 Oct 47.

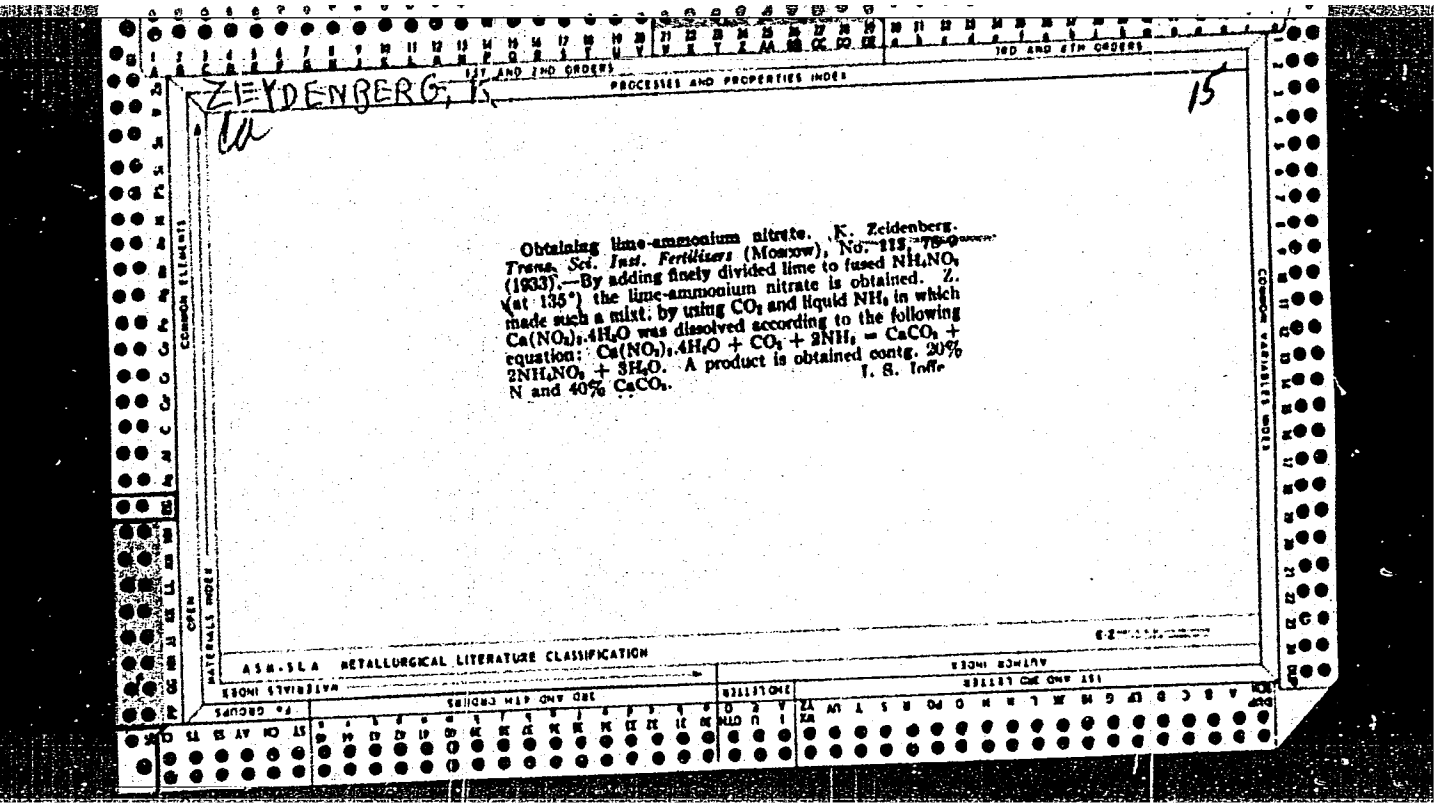
SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Oct, 1947 (Project #17836)



Ca ZEYDENBERG, K.

15

Enriching superphosphate with ammonia. K. Zeidenberg. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilisers* (Moscow), No. 113, 74–8(1933).—The use of liquid NH_3 and $Ca(NO_3)_2$ in soln. gives a higher NH_3 content in the superphosphate than when gaseous NH_3 is used. The higher the N content in the mixt. the better is the phys. condition and the better are the keeping qualities. J. S. Joffe



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[English-Russian dictionary on computing technique] Anglo-russkii slovar' po vychislitel'noi tekhnike. Moskva, Sovetskaia entsiklopediia, 1964. 279 p. (MIRA 17:10)

ZEYDENBERG, V. K., Engineer
LANDER, E. P., Engineer
SENATOROV, YU. I., Engineer
ZIMAREV, A. N., Engineer

"Arithmetic Unit for Automatic Parallel Operation Computing Machine Employing Germanium Point Contact Instruments" a paper presented at the Conference on Methods of Development of Soviet Mathematical Machine-Buidling and Instrument-Building, 12-17 March 1956.

Translation No. 596, 8 Oct 56

ZEYDENBERG, V.K.; ZIMAREV, A.N.; LANDER, Ye.P.; SENATOROV, Yu.I.

[Parallel-type arithmetical system using semiconductor devices] Arifmeticheskoe ustroistvo parallel'nogo tipa na poluprovodnikovykh priborakh. Moskva, In-t tochnoi mekhaniki i vychislitel'noi tekhn. Akad.nauk SSSR, 1957. 27 p.

(Transistor circuits) (Electronic calculating machines) (MIRA 12:10)

ZEYDENBERG, V K

Anglo-Russkiy Slovar'po Vychislitel'noy Tekhnike, (By) V.K. Zeydenberg I T.S. Loseva. Moskva, 1958-

v.

At Head of Title: Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Institut Tochnoy Mekhaniki i Vychislotel'noy Tekhniki.

SMIRNOV, Gennadiy Dmitriyevich; ZEYDENBERG, V.K., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Electronic calculating machines] Elektronnye tsifrovye mashiny. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1958. 87 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.315) (MIRA 12:3)

(Electronic calculating machines)

ZEYDENBERG, V.K.; LOSEVA, T.S.; KOBELEV, V.V., inzh., retsenzent

[English-Russian dictionary on computers] Anglo-russkii slovar' po vychislitel'noi tekhnike. Moskva, In-t tochnoi mekhaniki i vychislitel'noi tekhniki Akad.nauk SSSR. No.1. 1958. 93 p.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Electronic calculating machines--Dictionaries)
(English language--Dictionaries--Russian)

BEZRUKAVNOVA, L.I., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; ZHYDER, N.B., prof., red.; LOPATKINA, V.S., dotsent, red.; TSYPKIN, A.L., prof., red.

[Problems in the development of collective farming at the present stage] Nekotorye voprosy razvitiia kolkhoznogo stroia na sovremennom etape; sbornik statei. Saratov, 1960. 166 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Saratov. Yuridicheskiy institut.
(Collective farms)

ZEYDER, NIKOLAY BORISOVICH

ZEYDER, Nikolay Borisovich (Saratov Juridical Inst), Academic degree of Doctor of Juridical Sciences, based on his defense, 4 July 1955, in the Council of the All-Union Inst of Juridical Sciences, of his dissertation entitles: "Court decisions in Soviet Civil Law."

For the Academic Degree of Doctor of Sciences.

Byulleten' Ministerstva Vysshego Obrazovaniya SSSR, List No.8, 14 April 1955
Decision of Higher Certification Commission Concerning Academic Degrees and Titles.

JPRS 512

ZEYDNER, I

2

USSR

The science of the formation of [illegible]

Chemical Abstracts
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Synthetic Resins and Plastics

Kinetics of the formation of polyester resins. VI. Kinetics of the reaction of polyesterification [redacted] ethylene glycol and phthalic acid. [redacted] L. Zeldler (Lacquer Plant, Chelyabinsk), *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 26, 1205–12(1953); cf. *ibid.* 410; *C.A.* 47, 11918c.—The polyesterification of acid esters of ethylene glycol and phthalic acid is a bimol. reaction. The rate constant at 150° is 0.00204, at 160° 0.00464, and at 170° 0.00754. Activation energy is 17,500 cal./mole. The rate constants vary with different proportions of reagents (above values are given for equimolar mixts.). Along with polyesterification, there proceeds a competing formation of simple esters. As the amt. of glycol in the mixt. is reduced, the conditions improve for reversal of the polyesterification reaction, which leads to increasing amts. of phthalic anhydride in the mixt.
G. M. Kosolapoff

MF 1-27-54

SHKOL'MAN, Ye.Ye.; ZEYDLER, I.I.

Kinetics of the reaction of polyetherification of acidic esters of glycerin and phthalic acid. Zhur.prikl.khim. 26 no.7:736-742 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. TSentral'naya laboratoriya Chelyabinskogo lakokrasochnogo zavoda.
(Etherification) (Glycerin) (Phthalic acid)

ZEYDLER, I.I.; SHKOL'MAN, E.E.

Kinetics of the reaction of polyesterification of di-ethers of glycerin and phthalic acid. Zhur.prikl.khim. 26 no.8:840-847 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. TSentral'naya laboratoriya Chelyabinskogo lakokrasochnogo zavoda.
(CA 47 no.22:11918 '53) (Esterification) (Ethers)

3

ZEYDLER, I.I.

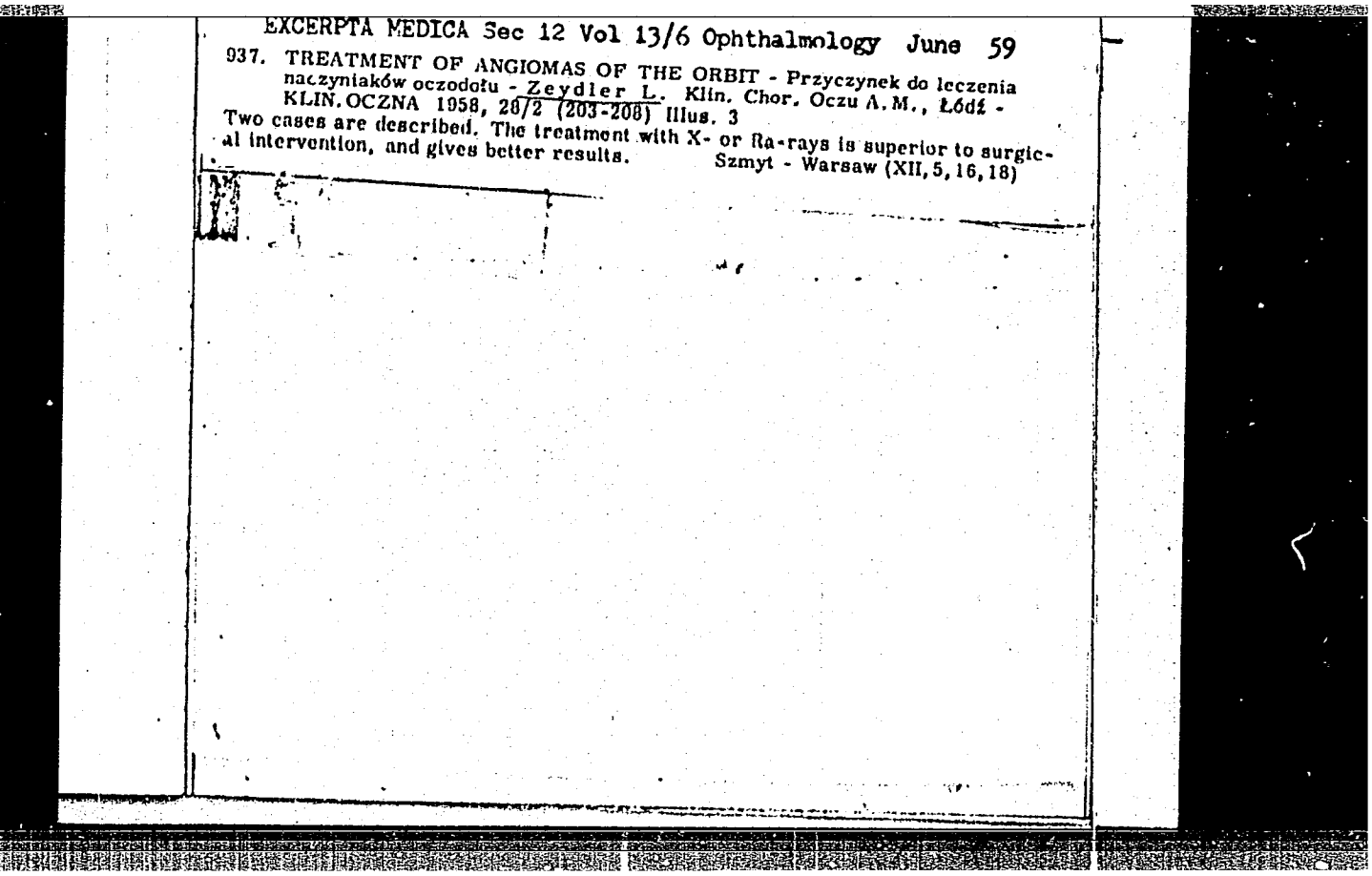
Mechanism of alcoholysis of vegetable oils. E. K. Shkol'nik, I. I. Zeidler, and N. M. Voroshilova (Lacquer and Paint Plant, Chelyabinsk). *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 28, 1190-8(1955).—Glycerolysis of linseed and cottonseed oils and of rosin was examd., both in open vessels and under inert atm. The normal glycerolysis process is complicated by side reactions which decrease the yield of monoglyceride and lower its HO no. These reactions are aided by high temp., time, the use of lightly polymerized oils, and losses of free glycerol. The main side reactions are: reversal of glycerolysis and formation of polyglycerols. Glycerolysis should be conducted in an app. with a reflux condenser to eliminate the loss of glycerol which aids the reversal of glycerolysis. Any means designed to lower the operating temp. and reduce the duration of reaction serve to improve the yield of monoglycerides. A long reaction time also aids polymerization of the oils. G. M. Kosolapoff

ZEYDLER, I. I.

5003

Molecular weight as a function of the degree of polyesterification. I. I. Zeidler (Polytech. Inst., Chelyabinsk). *Zavod. Fiz.-Khim.* 29, 82-90 (1955); cf. *C.A.* 45, 7008a. — Differential equations, based on the kinetics of 2nd-order polycondensation processes are developed. On integration they are: $y = b - (mb - s)^n/m^{n-1}b^{n-1}$ and $x = a - (na - s)^n/n^{n-1}a^{n-1}$, where m and n are the no. of functional groups in the acid b and the alc. a; s is the no. of functional groups condensed. s is detd. by a mass balance after titration of the remaining acid groups in the filtrate. This relation applies to processes the reactants of which contain only one type of functional groups: COOH, NH_2, or OH. The no. of links in the polycondensate, f, each link corresponding to a mol. of acid or alc., is given as $f = lv/(v - s)$, where $v = x + y$ and l is the no. of bonds. For the reaction between adipic acid and glycol (cf. Rafikov and Korshak, *C.A.* 43, 4547c) $m = n = 2$, $1 - y = (2 - s)^2/4$ and $1 - x = (2 - s)^2/4$ and $f = (4 - s)/(2 - s)$. For mixts. of $mb/na > 1$, $x = s/na$, and when $mb/na < 1$, $x = s/mb$, where v is the degree of the completion of the reaction. The calcd. values agree with those obtained by expt. By means of these relations it is possible to det. the type of the polyester obtained in the presence of an excess of one of the reactants at any stage of the reaction. I. B.

M. A. YOUT 2 copies



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 12 Vol 13/6 Ophthalmology June 59

937. TREATMENT OF ANGIOMAS OF THE ORBIT - Przyczynek do leczenia naczyniaków oczodołu - Zeydler L. Klin. Chor. Oczu A.M., Łódź - KLIN. OCZNA 1958, 28/2 (203-208) Illus. 3

Two cases are described. The treatment with X- or Ra-rays is superior to surgical intervention, and gives better results. Szmyt - Warsaw (XII, 5, 16, 18)

SOBAN'SKI, Ya. [Sobanski, J.]; SHOSLAND, V. [Szosland, W.]; ZEYDLER, L. [Zejdler, L.]; ZHELAVSKA-RYBUS, Ye. [Zelawska-Rybus, E.]

Causes of the development of astereoscopy, its clinical symptoms and treatment. Uch.zap. GNII glaz.bol. no.7:203-207 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney (rukovoditel' - prof. Ya. Soban'ski) Meditsinskoy akademii v Lodzi, Pol'skaya Narodnaya Respublika.
(STRABISMUS)

ZEYDLER, Lucyna

The treatment of angiomas of the orbit. Klin.oczna 28 no.2:203-208 1958.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu A.M. w Lodzi. Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Sobanski. Adres:Lodz, ul. Kopcinskiego 22, Klinika Chorob Oczu A.M.

(ORBIT, neoplasms,
angioma, x-ray ther. (Pol))
(RADIOTHERAPY, in various diseases
angioma of orbit, results (Pol))
(ANGIOMA,
orbit, x-ray ther. & results (Pol))

SOBANSKI, J.; ZEYDLER, L.

Effect of physiological sleep on the intraocular pressure in latent glaucoma. Klin. oczna 28 no.3:323-331 1958.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Sobanski. Adres autora: Lodz, ul. Narutowicza 119.

(GLAUCOMA, physiol.
eff. of sleep on intraocular pressure in latent glaucoma (Pol))
(SLEEP, eff.
on intraocular pressure in latent glaucoma (Pol))

SOBANSKI, Janusz, prof. dr. med.; ZEYDLER-GRZEDZIELEWSKA, Lucyna; GOETZ, Jerzy

On the treatment of intraocular malignant melanomas. Klin. oczna 35 no.2:367-371 '65.

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ZEYDIER-ZBOROWSKI, Jan, mgr inz.

Evaluation of the needs of street and road lighting in cities and suburban settlements. Wiad elektrotechn 30 no.9:307-309 S '62.

1. Energoprojekt, Poznan.

ZEYDLER-ZBOROWSKI, Jan, mgr. inz.

Road lighting problems in cities and suburban settlements.
Wiad elektrotechn 30 no.8:264-266 Ag '62.

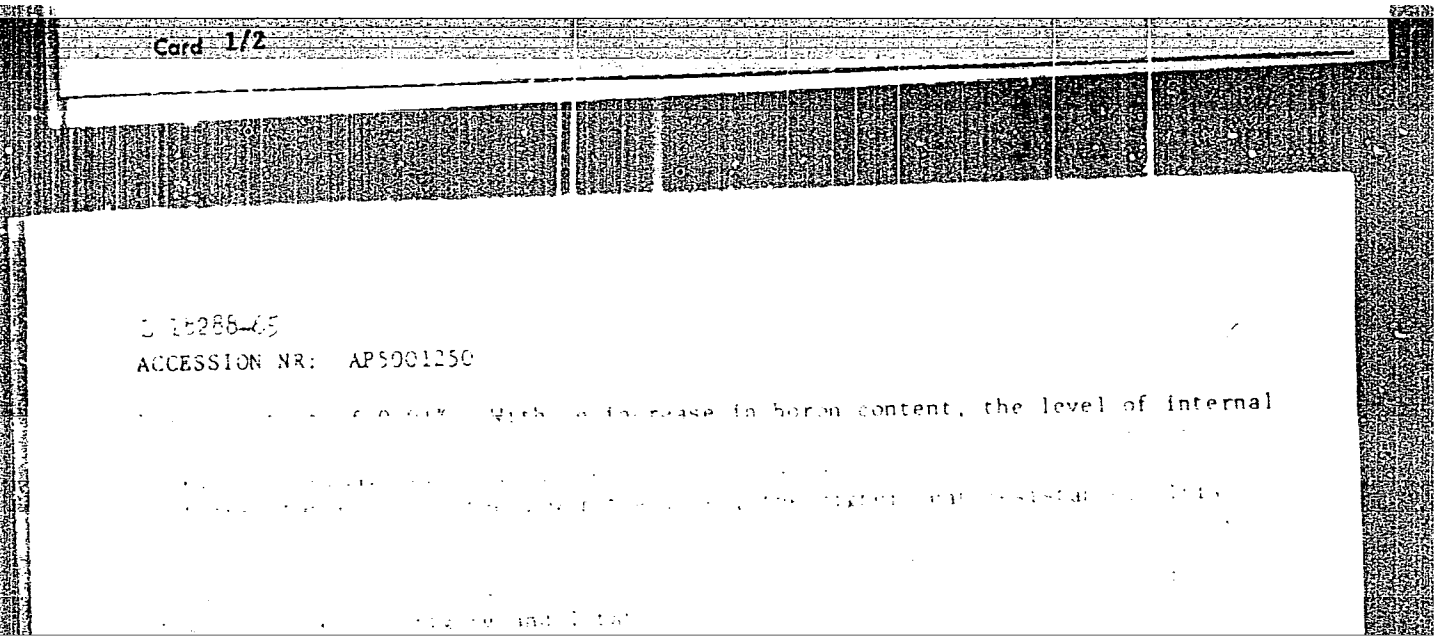
1. Energoprojekt, Poznan.

MALOV, Vladimir Sergeyevich; MESHKOV, Vadim Konstantinovich; ZEYDLITZON, I.M., redaktor; SKVORTSOV, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[The control rooms of electric power systems] Dispetcherskie punkty energeticheskikh sistem. Moskva, Gos. energeticheskoe izd-vo, 1955. 271 p. (MLRA 8:3)
(Electric power distribution)

VEKSLER, V.I.; YEFREMOV, D.V.; MINTS, A.L.; VEYSBEYN, M.M.; VODOP'YANOV, F.A.; GASHEV, M.A.; ZEYDLITS, A.I.; IVANOV, P.P.; KOLOMENSKIY, A.A.; KOMAR, Ye.G.; MILYSHEV, I.F.; MOHOSZON, M.A.; NEVYAZHSKIY, I.Kh.; PETUKHOV, V.A.; RABINOVICH, M.S.; GUBCHINSKIY, S.M.; SI-NEL'NIKOV, K.D.; STOLOV, A.M.

Ten Bev energy synchrocyclotron built by the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Atom.energ. no.4:22-30 '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Cyclotron)



Card 1/2

L 15286-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001250

[illegible] With [illegible] increase in boron content, the level of internal

Card 2/2

BOLGOV, I.S.; AZHAZHA, V.M.; AMONENKO, V.M.; ZEYDLITS, M.P.

Revealing etch figures in nickel by thermal etching in vacuum. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 18 no.4:553-557 O '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut.

WAJS, K.; ZEYDLER-ZBOROWSKI, Jan, mgr inz.; LADZINSKI, Radoslaw, doc. dr

Review of technical publications. Przegl elektrotechn 40 no.12: 517-518 D '64.

L 31869-66 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/T/EWP(l)/EWP(e)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)

ACC NR: AT6013552 ETI IJP(c) (N) JD/HW/GD SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0063/0068

AUTHOR: Amonenko, V. M.; Azhazha, V. M.; Bolgov, I. S.; Zeydlits, M. P.; Ivanov, V. Ye.; Shapoval, B. I.

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute, AN UkrSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Influence of boron on the properties of nickel

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut problem materialovedeniya. Vysokotemperaturnyye neorganicheskiye soyedineniya (High temperature inorganic compounds). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 63-68

TOPIC TAGS: boron, nickel, alloy, boron alloy, internal friction

ABSTRACT: The effect of boron concentration (0-0.1 wt %) on mechanical strength limit, relative elongation, and relative plasticity of nickel was examined at 25° and 600°C and also the temperature dependence of internal friction (Q^{-1}) for nickel containing 0.005-0.1% B was examined in the 20°-60°C range. Samples of nickel-boron alloys were prepared by fusing mixtures of N-O-grade nickel and NiB standard material in an electrical furnace. After 70-80% deformation for 4 hour at 400°C, the samples were held for 2 hours at 800°C. In general, boron had a beneficial effect on the mechanical properties of nickel. Specifically, boron was found to strengthen the alloy crystals and the intergrain boundaries within the alloy, to improve the internal grain structure and

Card 1/3

to retard harmful recrystallization processes. The effect of boron on strength limit, relative elongation, and relative plasticity of nickel is shown in figure 1.

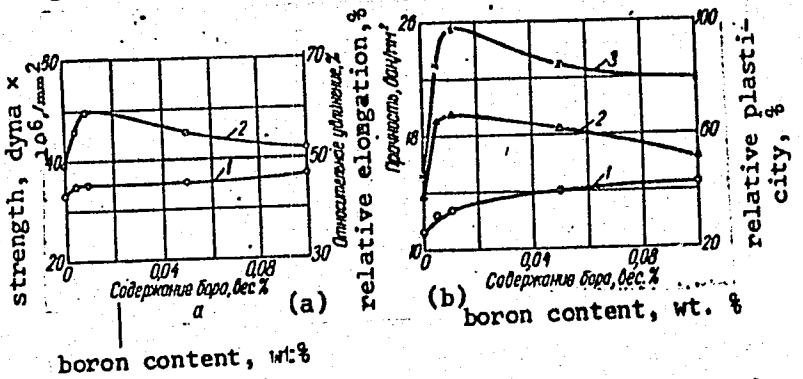


Fig. 1. The effect of boron on strength limit (1), relative elongation (2), and relative plasticity (3) of nickel at 25°C (a) and 600°C (b).

The temperature dependence of internal friction (Q^{-1}) of Ni-B alloys is given in figure 2. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

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ACC NR: AT6013552

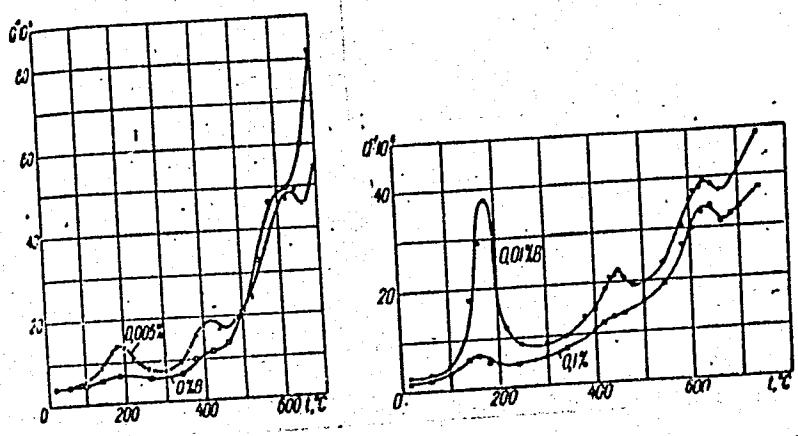

Fig. 2.

UB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 03Jul65/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 001

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L 31870-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(e)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/GD

ACC NR: AT6013553 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0069/0075

AUTHOR: Azhazha, V. M.; Amonenko, V. M.; Bolgov, I. S.; Zeydlits, M. P.; Ivanov, V. Ye.

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute AN UkrSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Smelting in vacuo as a means of improving the mechanical properties of boron steels

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut problem materialovedeniya. Vysokotemperaturnyye neorganicheskiye soyedineniya (High temperature inorganic compounds). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 69-75

TOPIC TAGS: boron steel, mechanical property, steel, ferrous metal, steel microstructure, chromium steel, nickel steel / EI437A steel, EI437B steel, EI403 steel

ABSTRACT: The effect of smelting (250°-1000°C) in vacuo and in air for 137-1300 hrs on relative elongation, impact, strength, and hardness of chromium-nickel steels containing from 0.4 to 3.0 wt % boron was investigated. EI437A (boron-free), EI437B (0.015 wt % B), EI403 (0.1-1.0 wt % B), and some specially prepared steels containing 2-3 wt % B were used as representative steel samples. It was found that the smelting of steels containing 2-3 wt % B results in a 1.5-2 fold increase in their plasticity. A 15-20% improvement in relative elongation characteristic and two-fold increase in impact strength result when high purity steel grades are smelted in vacuo. Greater improve-

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L 31870-66

ACC NR: AT6013553

ments in mechanical properties of boron-containing steels were achieved by smelting in vacuo rather than in air. The effect of smelting in vacuo on strength and plasticity of EI437B steel on rapid breaking strength and relative elongation of EI437B is graphed. The effect of boron content on mechanical properties of EI403 steel is also graphed. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 11,13 SUBM DATE: 03Jul65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

ZEYDLITS, P.M., FAINBERG, YA. B., SINELNIKOV, K.D. (U.S.S.R.)

Modifications of the Linear and cyclical methods. of acceleration

CERN-Symposium on High Energy Accelerators and Pion Physics

Geneva 11-23 June 56
In Branch #5

ZEYDLITS, P. M.

SOV/4012

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Otdeleniye fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk. Sessiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii

Trudy (Transactions of the Session on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy), Kiyev, Izd-vo AN Ukrainskoy SSR, 1958. 188 p. 2,500 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: M. V. Pasechnik, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics; Editorial Board: A. K. Val'ter, Academician, Academy of Sciences Ukrainskaya SSR, O.F. Nemets, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics, M. V. Pasechnik, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics; Ed. of Publishing House: T. K. Remennik; Tech. Ed.: N. P. Rakhlina.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for physicists and scientific personnel working in nuclear research.

COVERAGE: The articles in this collection discuss linear proton accelerators, electron accelerators, electrostatic accelerators, magnetron lenses, the interaction of charged particles and neutrons with nuclei, the applications of tagged atoms in physics research, and experimental methods. Some of the articles are descriptions of already existing nuclear installations and experimental apparatus. No personalities are mentioned. There is a bibliography of Soviet and non-Soviet sources at the end of most of the articles.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

SECTION I. ACCELERATORS